Sherman replied to this as follows:

low him on his line of retreat, but thus far he has not gone above the Tennessee River. Gen. Thomas will have a force strong enough to prevent his reaching any country in which we have an interest; and

he has orders, if Hood turns to follow me to push for Seinin, Ala. No single army can catch Hood, and I am convinced the

best results will follow from our defeat-ing Jeff. Davis's cherished plan of making

Later he sent the following:

"Kingston, Ga., Nov. 2, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.

army can reach our railroad lines by cavalry raids, and Wilson will have cav-

alry enough to checkmate them. I am clearly of opinion that the best results will follow my contemplated movement thru Georgia. "W. T. Sherman, Major-General." In response to his dispatch from Rome Gen. Grant answered as follows, giving

"City Point, Va., Nov. 2, 1864; 11:30

him the required permission:

"Rome, Ga., Nov. 2, 1864.



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By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Sberman Decides to Follow Hood No paign One of the Greatest Military Achievements in History.

END OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

The Jefferson Davis Plan.

Looked at in its military and political aspects, the campaign which Jefferson Davis now instructed Lieut.-Gen. Hood to

have been adopted. In the East it seemed as if Grant had been fought to a standstill before the works at Petersburg.

while beyond the Mississippi Gen. Banka's frightful mismanagement on the Red River expedition had left a large part of the country beyond the great river in the possession of the Confederates. Gen. Sherman's army was now far in the heart of the Southern Confederacy and 500 miles from its base on the Ohio River. Along the single line of railroad which supplied this army had been collected immense stores of clothing, ammunition and food, distributed in various sub-bases.

mense stores of cottaing, ammunition and food, distributed in various sub-bases. There were millions of rations and corresponding arms, shoes, clothing and ammunition stored at Murfreesboro, Decatur. Chattanooga, Resaca, Allatoona and Marietta. These were guarded by garriance sufficient to repul any ordinary raid-

sons sufficient to repel any ordinary raid-ing party, but not strong enough to hold

out against a serious attack by a heavy

had suffered, he had now a compact vet-eran army of at least 45,000 veterans, who had learned their trade in three years of war. The art of war had been hammer-ed into every one of them. Freed from the necessity of defending Atlanta, the

men, all of whom were veterans who had also learned their trade to perfection in the actual school of march and battle. In the open country, where they now were, Hood's army bould not hope to offer any successful restatance to Shervan's. It would not do to risk the fate of the Confederacy upon a battle delivered in the open country where Sherman could make

open country where Sherman could make

spite of all the losses which Hoo

the necessity of defending Atlanta, the army would be able to move with great swiftness and certainty to any point.

At the same time, Sherman had a magnificent, well disciplined army of 88,000 men, all of whom were veterans who had also learned their trade to perfection in also learned their trade to perfection in the pays tribute to Gen. Corse and his gallant men. Oct. 6 his army was at Dallas and shortly after Wheeler joined him with all his cavairy. Orders were sent to

Northern Alabaum, whose supplies had as yet been scarcely touched, and throw himself on to Sherman's rear. At the down the Corps, to make a reconnaissance bub-bases mentioned he could find clothing, shoes, ammunition and rations for his army, and the loss of these would comprise.

N. B. Forrest, Jefferson Davis, Hood and the rest of the Confederates, had reasons for abundant hope.

The Campaign Begun.

Farther—Hood's Wide Reaching
Hopes—Gen. Grant Consents to the
March to the Sea—The Atlanta Campaign One of the Greatest Military that he immediately recalled Gen, Wheeler from Tennessee to join the main army for the movement, and on the morning of Sept. 18, 16 days after the fall of Atlanta, he began to move around Sherman's right flank. Sept. 28 he crossed the Chattahoochee, and Oct. 4 had struck the railroad, capturing a small garrison at Big Shanty and Ackworth. During the day

Hood Wants to Fight.

Hood says that he was determined to draw his army together in this valley and offer Sherman battle. Sherman had pursued him as far as Snake Creek Gap, with a force that Hood estimated at 65,000. Hood says that he had now the Blue Mountain Railroad in his rear, which would afford him supplies, and he thought he had discovered in his troops an improvement in morale which would justify him in delivering battle. He called his officers together to lay this matter before them, but to his bitter disappointment be found that their opinion was unanimous that, altho the army had much improved in spirit, it was not in condition to risk battle. Hood says that he remained two days at the crossroads "in serious thought and perplexity. I could not offer battle while the officers were unanimous in their opposition. Neither could I take up an intrenched position without a likelihood of disadvantageous results." Merefore Hood decided to swing still further around thru Northern Alabema and strike at Sherman's railroad west of the range of mountains and in the neighborhood of Shelbyville, Murfreesboro and Nashville.

With Sanguine Hopes.

With Sanguine Hones.

"Headquarters Second Brigade,
"Third Division, Fifteenth Corps.
"Resaca, Oct. 12, 1864.
"To Gen. J. B. Hood: Your communica-

tion of this date received. In reply, I have to state that I am somewhat surprised at the concluding paragraph, to the effect that, if the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken. In my opinion I can hold this post. If you want it come and take it.

want it, come and take it.
"I am, General, very respectfully, your nost obedient servant, "Clark R. Wever, Commanding Officer."

Gen. Hood contented himself with tear-

ing up the railroad at Resaca and Tunnel Hill and receiving the surrender of the garrison of 1,000 colored troops at Dal-

ton. Thence he took his army thru the gaps between Villanow and into the valley south of Lafayette and not a great ways from the old battlef-ld of Chicka-

Hood Wants to Fight.

With Sanguine Hopes.

Hood let his sanguine spirit run away with him in the pictures which he painted as the possible results of his manuver. He says:

"I was imbued with the belief that I could accomplish this feat, afterward march northeast, pass the Cumberland River at some crossing where the gunboats, if too formidable at other points, were unable to interfere, then move into Kentucky, and take position with our left at or near Richmond, and our right extending toward Hazel Green, with Pound and Stony gaps in the Cumberland Mountains in our rear.

and Stony gaps in the Cumberland Mountains in our rear.

"In this position I could threaten Cincinnati, and recruit the army from Kentucky and Tennessee; the former State was reported, at this juncture, to be more aroused and embittered against the Federals than at any other period of the war. While Sherman was debating between the alternative of following our army or marching thru Georgia, I hoped, by rapid movements, to achieve these re-

by rapid movements, to achieve these re-sults.
"If Sherman should cut loose and move south—as I then believed he would do after I left his front without previously worsting him in battle—I would occupy at Richmond, Ky., a position of superior advantage, as Sherman, upon his arrival at the seacoast, would be forced to go on the seacoast, would be forced to go on the seacoast, would be forced to go on the seacoast. at the seacoast, would be forced to go on board ship, and after a long detour by water and land, repair to the defense of Kentucky and Ohio or march direct to the support of Grant. If he should return to confront my forces, or follow me directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or based on the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or based on the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or march directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or march directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or march directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or march directly from the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or march directly from where you are to follow Hood, with the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Wigger you are to follow Hood, with the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Wigger you are to follow Hood, with the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Wigger you are to follow Hood, with the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or march directly from where you are to follow Hood, with the confront my forces, or follow me directly from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky and Ohio or march directly from the confront my forces. from Georgia into Tennessee and Kentucky, I hoped then to be in condition to

HENNESAW HE

HOOD'S MOVEMENT TO THE NORTH.

(Arrowed line marks Hood's route.)

Elizabeth

Marietta

force than usually seen in great furope. It was rare that even Napolof Europe. It was rare that even Napol-eon, with his colossal armies, ever moved in the active field of operation as great a force as 100,000 men, and Napoleon never had the difficulties of nature to contend with that Sherman encountered. While it Atlanta

The armies which Napoleon encountered were far inferior to the magnificent army of 70,000 men with which Joseph E. Johnston battled with Sherman for 100 miles. With such an opponent in front of him as the skillful Johnston, handling 70,000 such magnificent soldiers as the Confederate Army of Tennessee, Napoleon's battles would have turned out far differently from what there did for the first of the Tennessee. destroyed. Hood's first rebuff was his offer buttle, and, if blessed with victory, failure to overpower a little garrison at to send reinforcements to Ger. Lee, in Aliatoona and capture the rations, clothing and ammunition there. This was a the Cumberland Mountains and attack Grant in the rear. This latter course I would pursue in the event of defeat or

differently from what they did. What will attract the historical student inability to offer battle to Sherman. If, on the other hand, he should murch to of the future is the brilliant perfection of on the other hand, he should maren to join Grant. I could pass thru the Cumberland gaps to Petersburg and attack Grant in rear at least two weeks before mountains and in the wilderness. No mountains and in the wilderness. No other great campaign in history presents as few mistakes on either side. Both Sherman and Johnston were strategists of the hienest order, and it is rare that their equals can be found among the greatest captains of time. Each fenced with the highest skill to find an opening in the other's armor and ware unacceptal. Grant, and allow Gen. Lee, in command of our combined armies, to march upon Washington or turn upon and annihilate 15th and 16th, as we lay in bivouac near Lafayette, I maturedly considered, and determined to carry out." other's armor and were unsuccessful. Sherman handled his vast host of 100,000

"City Point, Nov. 1, 1864; 6 p. m. "City Point, Nov. 1, 1864; 6 p. m.
"Maj. Gen. Sherman: Do you not think
it advisable, now that Hood has gone so
far north, to entirely ruin him before
starting, on pan proposed campaign?
With Hood's army destroyed, you can go
where you please with impunity. I be-Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give as complete a history of the 123d Ind. as you can? We started from Nashville, Tenn., in Hovey's Hoosier Division and joined the Twenty-third Corps on its way down from Knoxville, Tenn. I had served one year in the 16th Ind. on the Potomac, and when we marched out of Nashville, with eix new regiments the or-

with Hood's army destroyed, you can go where you please with impunity. I believed mid still believe, if you started south while Hood was in the neighborhood of you, he would have been forced to go after you. Now that he is far away he might look upon the chase as useless, and he will go in one direction while you are pushing in the other. If you can see a chance of destroying Hood's army, attend to that first and make your other move secondary. "U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General."

"Rome, Ga., Nov. 2, 1864.

"Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.: Your dispatch is received. If I could hope to overhaul Hood. I would turn against him with my whole force; then he would retreat to the southwest, drawing me as a decoy away from Georgia, which is his chief object. If he ventures north of the Tennessee River, I may turn in that direction, and endeavor to get below him on his line of retreat, but thus far he has not gone above the Tennessee

The 88th III.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short account of the 88th Ill.-John A. oleman, Farragut, Iowa.

The 88th Ill. was organized at Chicago Aug. 27, 1862, and mustered out June 9 1865. Col. Francis T. Sherman was brevetted a Brigadier-General and Lieut.-Col Geo. W. Smith was brevetted a Colonel. The regiment belonged to Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, and particularly distinguished itself at Frankin. It lost 102 killed in battle, and SS died from disease in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 49th III.

ing Jeff. Davis's cherished plan of making me leave Georgia by manuvering. Thus far I have confined my efforts to thwart this plan, and have reduced baggage so that I can pick up and start in any direction: but I regard the pursuit of Hood as useless. Still, if he attempts to invade Middle Tennessee, I will bold Decatur, and be prepared to move in that direction: but, unless I let go of Atlanta, my force will not be equal to his.

"W. T. Sherman, Major-General." Editor National Tribune: Will please publish a short sketch of the 49th 111.?—C. F. Morley, Heron Lake, Minn. The 49th Ill, was organized at Spring field, from Sept. 5, 1861, and the veterans and recruits retained in service until Sept. 9, 1865. Col. Wm. R. Morrison Sept. 9, 1805). Col. Wall. R. Morrason was severely wounded at Donelson and re-signed. Col. Phineas Pease was mustered out on expiration of term of service and Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Moore was in com-"Lieut-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:
"If I turn back the whole effect of my campaign will he lost. By my movements I have thrown Beauregard (Hood) well to the west, and Thomas will have ample time and sufficient troops to hold him until the reinforcements from Missouri reach him. We have now ample supplies at Chattanooga and Atlanta and can stand a month's interruption to our communications. I do not believe the Confederate army can reach our railroad lines by mand when the regiment was in command out. The 49th Ill. belonged to the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 79 killed, 175 died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Pennsylvania at Gettysburg.

Milton Laird, 5th Pa. Reserves, Par-ersburg, W. Va., wants to know whether kersburg, W. Va., wants to know whether the Pennsylvania Commission will include his and other Pennsylvania regiments that arrived at Gettysburg before the roll call of July I. The Pennsylvania Reserve Division was at Hanover, June 30, and arrived on the field July 2. That night Col. James W. Fisher, of his regiment, volunteered to take Big Round Top. and the Colonel of the 20th Me, told him to go ahead and he would gladly support him. The 20th Me, did this nobly. The 5th Pennsylvania Reserves captured a "Maj.-Gen, Sherman: Your dispatch of 5th Pennsylvania Reserves captured a whole company of Johanies and the regiment built the stone walls on Big Round Top that night.

Defending a Block House.

George W. Norris, Anna, Ill., writes in reference to the defense of a block house that he saw between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, in which there had been a gallant defense made. He escaped at the time of Stoneman's surrender at a place called Sunshine Church, and while The Termination of the Campaign.

The Atlanta campaign terminated with Sherman's decision to follow Hood no further bank, but intrust his defeat to Thomas, who would endeavor to hold "the line of the Termessee" against him.

The Atlanta Campaign then passed into history as one of the most magnificent illustrations of the highest military skill in the annule of the world. It is something unions.

Instory as one of the most magnificent illustrations of the highest military skill in the annals of the world. It is something unique and imprecedented in the
voluminous annals of great wars. No
great commander ever had before him a
task abounding in more gigantic difficulties, and none of the great captains of
history ever surmounted these with more
unfailing skill. Sherman's army of 100,
000 effective soldiers was a far larger ac
time force than negality as on in
was Benj. F. Smith, of the Regular Army.

Wheeler's command.

Editor National Tribune: Please give
a short history of the 10th N. Y. H. A.—
number killed and died from wounds, and
the number from disease, etc.—O. B.
Hicks, 120 Genesee Street, Rochester,
N. Y.

The 126th Ohio was organized at Camp
Steubenville from Sept. 4, 1862, and was
mustered out June 25, 1865, 1ts Colonel
was Benj. F. Smith, of the Regular Army. was Benj. F. Smith, of the Regu who was brevetted a Brigadier-General Lieut.-Col. A. W. Ebright was killed at the Opequan. The 126th Ohio belonged to the fighting class, having lost 155 killed force as 100,000 men, and Napoleon never had the difficulties of nature to contend with that Sherman encountered. While it is true that Napoleon made a phenomenal feat in the crossing of the Alps in his first

is true that Napoleon made a phenomenal feat in the crossing of the Alps in his first campaign against Italy, yet he did this with a small, easily handled force, and he had all the benefits of a surprise. When he got across the Alps he descended into a fertile country abounding in supplies for his men, and he had no need to look out for his communications. On the other hand, Sherman took his great army over many ranges of difficult mountains where he was confronted at every step by a look of the descendence of the deficient of

many ranges of difficult mountains where he was confronted at every step by a brave, vigilant, skillful enemy, ever ready to take advantage of his slightest mistake.

The armies which Napoleon encountered were far inferior to the magnificent army to the magnificent army

Editor National Tribune: Please ing the in the last open control of the regiment. Was severely wounded, and had two brothers killed in the regiment.—H. J. Shaffner, 2001 Madison St., Wilming-ten open control of the last open con ton, Del.

The 1st Del. won a place The 1st Dei, won a place among the fighting regiments by a loss of 142 killed out of its original encollment of 1,000. Altogether it had 2,062 a listed, of whom 158 were killed and 121 died from disease.

The 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to see something of the doings of the 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.—F. U.

the 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.—F. C. Cross, Lee, Mass.

The 1st Berdan Sharpshooters were organized in New York, with Cos. C. I and K coming from Michigan, E from New Hampshire, F from Vermont, and G from Wisconsin. This was in August, 1861. The men were selected with great care, and all had to be qualified marksmen. The organization was Potomac, and when we marched out of Nashville with six new regiments the order was to march until 3 p. m., go into camp, and as soon as camp was established, go out on battalion drill till night. I must say I thought it a tough proposition, but afterward realized it was the best thing for the new troops—Geo. McCain, First Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant, 123d Ind.

The 1924 Ind. was arguired at Indian. Department, with Hiram Berdan as Colonel. The regiment first attracted notice at the siege of Yorktown, where, The 123d Ind. was organized at Indianapelis Terre Haute and Greensburg, from Nov. 25, 1863, and was mustered out Aug. 25, 1865. Col. John C. McQuiston was brevetted a Brigadier-General. It belonged to Hascall's Division, Twenty-third Corps, and later transferred to the Second. At Chancellorsville the regiment distinguished itself by capturing the sease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The regiment won a place among the fighting class by a loss of 153 killed out of a total enrollment of 1,392. Hiram Berdan was the first Colonel, and Lieut.-Col. Casper Tripp was killed at Mine Run. In 1864 the regiment was broken up, with the companies transferred to other regiments.—Editor National Tribune. National Tribune.

The 12th Ohio Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Do me the kindness to publish a short sketch of the services of the 12th Ohio Cav.—Chas. Gratz, Noel, Mo.

The 12th Ohio Cav. was organized a Camp Cleveland in October, 1865, and mustered out Nov. 14, 1865. The Col-onel was Robt. W. Ritliff, who commanded the regiment thruont its service. The 12th Ohio Cav. belonged to Burbridge's Division of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, and lost 50 killed and 114 died from discase, in prison; etc.—Editor Tribune.

The 17th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 17th Ind.—A. J. God-frey, Springdale, Wash.

The 17th Ind. was a notable regiment and was organized from Indianapolis from June 12, 1861. At the expiration of its three years the veterans and recruits were consolidated with those of the 15th Ind., and retained in service until Aug. 8, 1865. Col. Milo H. Hascall, of the Regu-1865. Col. Milo H. Hascall, of the Regular Army, was promoted to Brigadier-General and commanded a division in the Twenty-third Corps. Cet. John T. Wilder commanded the brigade and was brevetted Brigadier-General. Col. J. G. Vail commanded the regiment during the latter part of its service and was brevetted a Brigadier-General, and Lieut-Col. White was brevetted Colonel. The regiment was part of Wilder's noted "Lightning Brigade." It belonged to Reynolds's Division of the Fourteenth Corps, and then became part of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. It lost 93 killed and 144 died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 144th Ohio.—Valentine Schwind, Perrysburg, O.

tine Schwind, Perrysburg, O.

The 144th Oho was a hundred-days regiment, and formed by consolidating the 19th and 64th Battalions, with Samuel H. Hunt as Colonel. The regiment was on duty most of the time around Baltimore, but three companies took part in the battle of Monocacy, with loss of about 50 men. At Berryville a part of the regiment was attacked by Mosby's band and lost five killed, six wounded, and 60 captured. Most of those captured starved in Andersonville.—Editor National Tribune.

10th N. Y. H. A.

nal members were mustered out June 23. 1865, and the recruits consolidated into three companies and transferred to the 6th N. Y. H. A. The Colonel was Alexander Piper, of the Regular Army. The regiment belonged to the Eighteenth Corps, and lost 47 killed, and 220 died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 47th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 47th N. Y.— Christopher Baker, Caldwell, N. J. The 47th N. Y. was organized at New York City Sept. 24, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 30, 1865. The first Colonel was James L. Frazer, and Col. C. R. McDonald was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out. The regiment belonged to Turner's Division. Tenth Corps, and lost 77 men killed and 160 died from disease, in prison, etc.— Editor National Tribune.

The 1st U. S. Vols.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 1st U. S. Vols., especially the authority by which they were enlisted, number of deaths, etc.— S. J. McMillen, 1627 Colorado avenue Colorado Springs, Colo.

The 1st U. S. Vols. was organized at Point Lookout, Md., from Jan. 21, 1864. and the regiment finally mustered out May 21, 1866. The first Colonel was R. Dimon, who was brevetted Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Wm. Tumblyn was in command of the regiment when

Editor National Tribune: Please give a brief sketch of the 10th Conn.—H. J. Fisher, 382 Medford Street, Winter Hill, Mass.

The 10th Conn. was organized at Hact-The 10th Conn. was organized at Hartford, Oct. 22, 1861, and the veterans and recruits retained in service until Ang. 25, 1865. The first Colonel was Chas, L. Russell, killed at Rounoke Island. Cot. Albert W. Drake died of disease, Cot. Ira W. Pettibone resigned, Col. Jos. L. Otis was mustered out on expiration of term of service, and Col. Edward S. Greeley was in command when the resigned. of service, and Col. Edward S. Greeley was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 10th Conn. was a lighting regiment, and belonged to Plaisted's Brigade, Terry's Division, Tenth Corps. Out of an enlistment of 1.728, it lost 122 killed and 160 died from disease, in prisons, etc. Its severest loss was at Kinston, N. C.—Editor National Tribune.

The 84th III.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a sketch of the S4th Ill., and greatly oblige.—Emery Hutchins, Reede Springs,

The S4th Ill. was organized at Quincy, Sept. 1, 1862, and the original members mustered out June 8, 1865, with the recruits transferred to the 21st Ill. The Colonel was Louis H. Waters, whe was brevetted Brigadier-General. The S4th Ill. belonged to Stanley's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 124 killed and 145 died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 5th Tenn.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 5th Tenn. Cav-alry.—Henry Netherton, Long Lane. Mo. alry.—Henry Netherton, Long Lane. Mo.

The 5th Tenn. Cav., also called the
1st Middle Tenn. Cav., was organized at
Nashville, Mnrfreesboro, and Carthagefrom July 15, 1862, and mustered out
Aug. 14, 1865. Col. Wm. Stokes resigned
March 10, 1865, and Lieut. Col. William
J. Clift was in command of the regiment
when it was mustered out. It belonged
to Gillem's Division. Army of the Ohio,
and lost 69 killed and 176 died from discase, in prison, etc.—Editor National
Tribune.

Raise the Maine!

To whom this may concern: The fact To whom this may concern: The fact that the Maine still lies in Havana Har-bor is sufficient for the expression of all loyal citizens of the United States in such a manner that action will be taken and the a manner that action will be taken and the blot on our reputation as the greatest nation on the globe be obliterated. In order that this may be accomplished it will require the united efforts of all loyal Americans. There is but one way, and that is to make it the most urgent claim that ever was placed before Congress. You are requested to at once mail a postal card, aldressed to your Congressman, or Senator, urging him to vote for an appropriation for the purpose. Do it now! Don't neglect it. See that your friends and neighbors do so, and keep it up until we have accomplished it. Monuments to our soldiers and sallors are everywhere, and on May 30 we meet to strew flowers on their graves, but these loyal boys in blue are left in their dead ship without even a thought, or marker, except the top of the mast above water line. These boys are as worthy of being raised from their watery graves and given Christian burial, as thousands of others who died for their country. It is a blot on our country and one that must be obliterated, even if we must raise by subscriptions the means to do so. Let the National Encampment at Salt Lake take action, as well as all the State Departments and Posts througt that Congress cannot withstand the demand. country, and make it so unanimous that Congress cannot withstand the demand.— J. E. Houghland, Color Guard, 19th Iowa,

The 17th III.

G. O. Smth. Altoona, Kan., wants to correct D. S. Culver's statement as to the 17th Ill. As he remembers the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Seven-Brigade, Third Division of the Sevens-teenth Corps, it was composed of the 8th, 17th and 81st Ill., 7th Mo., and 32d Ohio. Gen. Logan commanded the Division and McPherson the Corps, and Gen. J. L. Ste-venson was in command of the Brigade at Vicksburg. As he remembers it the 17th Ill. was deployed as skirmishers and took the advance of the charging column. As ground, and which gave them some pro-tection. They held this position for tive or six hours before being relieved, and he fired something like 100 shots. His gun barrel got so hot that he put water on it from his canteen. His bunk mate gun barrel got so hot that he put water on it from his canteen. His bunk mate Wm. Alexander, was killed by his side, so that he had two guns to use and kept both of them pretty warm. As he remembers, the regiment had four killed on May 22, from his Company (F). He cannot remember as to the others during the siege. The regiment was on the firing line nearly every other Jay. His remembrance is that the regiment had 18 killed at Shiloh and 11 at Donelson. He is glad that Comrade Culver has called the old that Comrade Culver has called the old 17th Ill. up, and would like to hear from-some of the rest of the boys. We are all getting old and Comrade Smith was 66 last March.

Before Atlanta.

H. H. Hallet, 12th Ill., takes exceptions to the statement that the 81st, 39th and 27th Ohio made the charge July 22 before Atlanta and drove the Confederates back. The 81st Ohio be-longed to Mersey's Brigade and it was composed of the 9th, 12th and 66th III. He knows that the 12th III. charged with the 81st Ohio to the right of the battery. The rebels were lying among the brush where they could not be seen, and opened on us with a terrible voleley. Mersey's Brigade could see a line about 150 yards beyond this first line, and were firing at it. They came upon the first line as they jumped over the fence. They went at this line with their bayonets and musket barrels and drove it back and won the battle. That

Free Ashma and Hay Fever Care.

15. J. Lane, a chemist at 118 Lane Bidg.,

St. Mary's, Kau., manufactures a remedy for
Asthma and Hay Fever in which he has so
much confidence that he sends a \$1 bottle
to anyone who will write for it. His offer
is that he is to be paid for it if it cures,
and the one taking the treatment is to se
the judge.

New Part Administy where a counter the counter of the plant which, during the plant period of the counter of the plant which during the plant period of the counter of the plant which the plant period of the counter of the plant which the plant which the plant period of the counter of the plant period of the counter of the plant which the plant whic

with all his cavairy. Orders were sent to Forrest to come up with all the men he could muster and join in the movement.

There was a small garrison at Resaca, commanded by Col. Clark R. Wever, 17th Iowa, Gen. Sherman ordered Gen. Raum

Demands the Surrender of Res

"J. B. Hood, General."

most trumps in his hand, and when his
45,000 superb infantry was reinforced by
all the Confederate cavalry east of the
Mississippi and led by such a genius as replied: To this Col. Wever, then in command,

a fleet of transports somewhere in the a fruitful subject for painter, poet and savannah. Gen. Sherman telegraphed to Gen. Grant for permission to make the march and received, at Rome, Ga., the following answer:

my's works at Jonesboro will some day which entitled it to the classification of the classifica

Grant in rear at least two weeks before he, Sherman, could render him assistance. This move, I believed, would defeat